The ravages of the chinch bogs are much greater than many suppose, and unless some active measures are taken the core crop is in great danger. A correspondent of the Lawrence Journal, writing to that paper, says:

On the 17th inst. we saw the wheat fields could

On the 17th inst. we saw the wheat fields could not contain the bugs any longer. They were in frightful commotion, as though startled by their own incredible numbers. Many of them went direct to the corn. On the 18th we got a barrel of coal tar, and ran some temporary lines as checks along the railroad where the bugs were the thick-

On the 19th we cleared a track on the wheat On the 191n we cleared a track of the wheat side of the railroad, and permanently fixed our headquarters. With the use of tea kettles we located our tar lines, and resolved to defend them, or perish on the ground. We had no experience or perish on the ground. We had no experience in the matter, and therefore were always driven by the rude hand of necessity. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the bogs pressed on our lines by millions. The best we could do was to draw tar switches on the line and bag and burn them, for which purpose we kept constant fires along the line. They would often pile up so that we could die a common sized barn-yard shavel of could dig a common sized barn-yard shovel of

clear bugs. On the 20th we dug pits twelve inches square on the zon we may have the these square along the line, with switches of far to guide the bugs into the pits, and traced the top of the pits around with far except the entrance, to keep them in. This worked well. One pit filled to the depth of six inches in one day, another four inches. We also ran several inside lines and dag inches. We also ran several histor lines and dag pits so as to have two chances. Our main head line was nearly one-quarter of a mile long, with twelve pits. About sunset we would burn them all out. We cannot think of placing the bugs destroyed thus at less than one bushel per day. The northwest corner of the wheat field joined our meadow. Here we kept far lines and pits, and thereby saved our timothy with but little

Our roasting ear patches of corn were greatly exposed. Around one we placed pine fencing heards, one end under the earth, set aslant, and on the upper part, which stood above the earth, we ran the tar. This did not give satisfaction, from the fact that the tar soon dried away and the bugs walked over. We then placed the boardson edge, ends together, earthed up on both sides, made the outside rather smooth so the sides, made the obstact rather smooth so the bugs could travel with but little obstruction. Then took strips of cloth one and a half inches wide, double them lengthwise, tack them on the top edge of the board, straight edge out, let it project a little over the boards, then with a brush swab tar the cloth well. Old woolen clothing or grain sacks will answer. This we give as the very best plan found among our experiments, and do not think it can ever fail.

Another correspondent writing to the Fort Scott Moniter gives the following successful ex-periment he has tried. He says:

I will describe my cremating furnace with the modus operandi: I took a sheet of tin, about three feet long and one foot wide, and turned up the ends one foot high, and riveted a castaway stove pan on one side, leaving the other open. I then made a ball of fencing wire, and punching so the furnace would incline back a little, and so keep the fire from spilling out while the furnace is in use. Then, with a cold chisel, I cut a line about three inches long commencing in the ceutre of the mouth or open side of the furnace, running inversely and turned up the sides and back ning inward, and turned up the sides and back sufficient to admit three stalks of corn—say four inches long and wide, making the back sides

The furnace completed was a tin box about twelve inches square, with one side and the top open, hang to a ball—say eighteen inches long, the box having a semi-circular opening three in-ches wide, on the floor of the box, in the centre of the open side, commencing on the outside and

running inward. In using the furnace I build a small fire made out of durable wood, and seizing the bail in my left hand and having a wooden paddle eighteen inches long in my right hand I come up to a hill of corn on the leeward side, letting the box down on the ground, or as near as convenient, and drag on the ground, or ashear as convenient, and dragging it up against the corn, so as to enclose it in
the semi-circular opening; then give the corn
two or three raps with the paddle, and the bugs
alight into the fire and subside with a snap.
By placing the furnace close against the corn
to the leeward, the jar of the paddle with the

sound to aid, carry most of the bugs into the fire, and I think with a little practice the operator can go over nearly as much ground in a day as in covering corn with a hoe in the spring time. My rule in operating is to work principally in the morning, as the bugs are highest up on the

The Grasshopper says:
Chinch bugs can be killed. The first year that
they made their appearance in Central Indiana
they attacked a field of corn, adjoining wheat, on
the farm where we were raised, and had covered
about a dozen rows about as thick as chinch bugs
ever get. We did not like to lose the whole field; water in backets, and, commencing on the corn row, attacked and scalled every stalk of corn that had bugs on it, killing corn and bugs at the same time. The next morning the few longs that had escaped were leaving the field and scalled the customer, in wrath. "Good heavens, sir!" cried the waiter, "would you expect to find a ten dollar silk umrella in a fifteen cent plate of hash!" same time. The next morning the few bugs that had escaped were leaving the field, and we lost had escaped were leaving the field, and we lost no more corn, though many of our neighbors had whole fields taken. A pint of boiling water will generally do the work for a hill of corn, and al-though it was a hard day's work, we always con-sidered the time well spent.

SIMPLE REMEDY FOR RETARDING THEIR PRO-GRESS.

We understand from a reliable source that We understand from a reliable source that Green Pope, residing near Circleville, in this County, has discovered a certain remedy for annihilating the chinch bugs. His plan is as follows: First plow a deep furrow; then pull up a row of corn and lay it lengthwise in the furrow, and while the bugs are at work eating the sap, plow a furrow on each side and cover them up; all the bugs traveling that day will remain there. Then, the next day, pull up another row as before, and so continue for four or five days, when they will be thoroughly cleaned out. Care must they will be thoroughly cleaned out. Care must be taken not to disturb any row that has been covered. Mr. Pope has tried this plans and found it to work to a charm.—Holton Express.

Improving Seed Wheat.

Sow none but the largest and most perfect ker-nels. It has been my practice for the last six-teen or eighteen years to run my wheat for seed over a very coarse seed screen, so as to sow none but the very largest kernels. By so doing I have improved my wheat so that I have sold nearly all of my wheat at home for seed. But in 1871 I hit of my wheat at nome for seed. But in 1871 Internal upon a new plan. I had a piece of Treadwell wheat that was injured by insects in the previous fall and killed by rigor of the winter, so that there were spots not worth cutting. After harvest I observed a few scattering heads of unusual size. It occurred to me that there was wheat that had withstood the ravages of the insects and the rig-or of the winter. I gathered enough to sow one rod square, from which I realized twenty pounds of wheat, of unusually large, even berry, which was at the ratio of over lifty bushels per acre; was at the ratio of over fifty bushels per acre; last harvest had twenty bushels which weighed sixty-six pounds to the bushel. It is my opinion that we realize the best crops from the best and most perfect seed in the vegetable as well as the animal kingdom .- Cor. Rural New Yorker.

To CLEAN A RUTSY PLOW.-Take a quart of water and pour slowly into a pint of sulphuric acid. The mixture will become quite warm from chemical action, and this is the reason why the acid should be poured slowly into the water rather than the water into the acid, and let it remain on the iron until it evaporates. Then wash it again. The object is to give the acid time to disagain. The object is to give the acid time to dis-solve the rust. Then wash with water and you will see where the worst spots are. Apply some more acid and rub on with a brick. The acid and the scouring will remove most of the rust. Then wash the mouldboard thoroughly with wat-er to remove the acid, and rub it dry. Brush it over with petroleum or other oil, and let it be rill arring.

Central Farmers' Club, writes to the papers to say that—"on reading over the 'pig debate,' the question of color and capability of bearing hea-seemed an undecided question. How was it that curped onesdid not remember that in Naples and Southern Italy, the hottest parts of Europe, black pigs only are to be found! At Gibralter white pigs lose their tails and black do not.—Genesee

KEEP STIRRING .- If severe drouth occurs, there nothing like stirring the soil often to save growing crops from injury and to promote con-stant growth. The philosophy of this may not be fully understood, but the fact is indisputable. Hence we say, stir the soil often, not only to kill weeds but as a substitute for manure, to promote the growth of crops both in the field and the gar-

WEEVIL.—These troublesome pests may be kept out of grain by using salt. Sprinkle a little fine salt on the bottom and around the sides of the bin as you fill up, and over the top when full. Wheat kept in old salt barrels will never be destroyed by the weevil.

EALDS and timber last longest when they are the old fashioned women' head and a fine toothed comb.

# The fun of the Thing.

THAT EPITHALAMIUM.

[Croffut, of the Minnespells Tribune, heard some one re-peat Wait Whitman's poetle offering to Nellie Grant, and was so charmed with it, that he went to the effice and cop-ied it off, as nearly as he could remember, for publication. The result is appended. It is lovely.]

A KISS TO THE BRIDE.

Scarred, blistersome, undefined,
With venison from East and West,
And salerates North and South,
And numerous other ingredients from Northeast and
Sontwest,
And several Counties yet to hear from.
Through me, to day, 1,000,000 larts and hams,
Wafting 2,006,000 clubs, 2,000,000 soul-felt swears.
With 40,000,000 reserve find in the Treasury.
Tender and irue remains the marm that yields thee.
Clear sun hyday, bright stars at night, with rising barometer in the morning, and increasing cloudiness over
the Lower Lake region, and possibly rain er anow
over the latter.
Queer girl—through me the ancient rye-juice, too—
For the New World, through me, at distillery prices, the
old, attenuated, ancient, venerable, anti-crusade
wedding-greeting.
O, youth and health! O, sweet Missouri roce! O, bonny
bride! O, almighty groenback! O, much! O, more
Owe everybody, with northing wherewith to redeem!
Tield thy red cheeks, thy lips, mouth, palate, tongue,
Tield thy red cheeks, thy lips, mouth, palate, tongue,
Luchea, tonaile, pharynx, laryux, news inks, to-day,
Saturday, May 28, 1874.
Unto a nation's loving smile.

What Whit-Man.

ion's loving smile.

DID NOT WISH TO CRIMINATE HIMSELF.—Yea-terday, in the case of Johns, Jr., vs. Slack et al., now being tried before the United States District Court, the following dialogue took place: Attorney—Please state your name, age, resi-

uce, and occupation. Witness-My name is John Reynolds; I reside in Point Pleasant, Mason County, West Virginia; my profession for the past two weeks has been hat of a lawyer, but previous to that time I was

Attorney-What were you engaged in last win-

Witness (turning to the Court)-Am I compellwitness (tarring to the Court — Am I compelled to answer that question?

Court—Yes, you are compelled to answer.

Witness—Well, then, gentlemen, I am sorry to state, I was a member of the Legislature.—Wheeling Stradged

A PATRIOTIC BOY.—It is a good thing to love one's country and to be proud of its history. An Ohic boy carried it perbaps to a little excess. Parson Thomas, of Dayton, a D. D. of good re-pute and fine qualities, had a son of sprightly parts and progressive ideas. This son had been visiting at the house of a female relative, where he took some primary lessons in the history of the American Revolution, and how the Ameri-cans whipped the Britishers. The lad returned nome full of his new subject, and at the tea-table

said to his father—
"Pa, be you a Britisher!" "Yes, my son, I was born in England." "Well, we whipped you," retorted the youngs-

THE following dialogue, which took place in street car a few days ago, is too good to be lost: One of a couple of Teutonic gentlemen sitting in one end of the car seeing a "flashily" dressed fellow come and take a seat at an opposite end from where they were sitting, asked: "Who ish dat, Hans!"

"Oh, dat is a shport."
"Vat you call a shport, hey!"
"Vel, he is one of der fellers vat shave all de hair off a pig, and cover him all over mit soap, and pet a green Dutchman five dollars he catch him."

THE affecting story of the little hatchet exerts considerable influence upon the youth of Penn-sylvania. It was only recently that a little boy dug a big hole in his father's garden, and the parent, of course, wished to know who did it. Now was the test; he hesitated, looked at the hole and then at his father, a smile overspread his face, and he yelled at the top of his voice, as he disappeared from the garden gate: "It wasn't George Washington!" They boy's father did not set in the same manner as did the parent of G. W., however, for yells and threats of infantile vengeance were heard in that locality for some time afterward.

A SHARP BOY.—There is a clever lad "down East" who will get his living in this world. For playing truant maternal authority cut off his supper. Casting one foud look at the authoress of his existence, he paused at the door to say, "Mother, I am going to die, and when I am no more I wish the doctor to cut me open and look at my stomach." The maternal mind was filled with awful forebodings, and the maternal heart asked what he meant. "I wish it to be known," he answered, "that I died from starvation." This was enough. The small boy was triumphant, and retired to his little bed gorged to repletion.

"What do you call that?" indignantly asked a customer at a cheap restaurant, pointing at an object he had discovered in his plate of hash. "Wristband with sleeve button attached, sir," said the waiter briskly. "Well, do you consider so while mother and sister heated water on the that a proper thing for a man to find in his hash f"

A TIMID man wants to know "how to tell a mad dog." We don't know "how to tell a mad dog." We don't know what he wants to tell him, but the safest way would be to communi cate with the dog in writing. Send the letter from a gun in the shape of wadding, followed by small shot to see if he gets it.—New Orleans Re-

"Geonge," said a young wife, "if you find a sweeter spot than our home, describe it to me, and I will rival it, if I die in the attempt." George murmured something about the ten spot, and a few minutes later entered the druggist's with his head bandaged, and hurriedly called for a vial of

SOMEHOW or other, Pennsylvania folks do not like Marylanders. When they hear a man talking about a cow and prononneing it "keow," they just step out right lively, nurmuring as they go, "God forgive him; he must have come from the Eastern shore of Maryland."

AT High Falls, N. Y., the other day, a young and while crossing a field was knocked down by a ram, and the next time the damaged damsel saw her lover she informed that astonished youth that he might go about his business, as she was disgusted with the sex.

WHEN asked by a friend at the Fifth Avenue now see like and her bretty mouth enough to say that "It is Sartoris-factory," and her friends feel a calm confidence that after that she cannot be

A Man who was seen coming out of a Texas A MAN who was seen coming out of a lexas newspaper office with a split hose, with one eye and with one ear, explained to a policeman that he entered the office simply to inquire if the ed-itor was in. "And he was in," the victim added

A LANTERN-JAWED Vermonter got aboard of a steamer for the first time, and fell through the hatch-way into the hold, when, being unburt, he was heard to express his surprise: "Well, if the darned thing ain't holler!"

DETROIT Free Press: A Virginia Sheriff asked a murderer if he wanted to make a speech on the gallows, and the man replied: "Guess not, it looks like ram, and I don't want to get wet; go

When you drop into a prayer-meeting among the Chippewa Iudians, you will have the pleas-ure of hearing the song: "Kewetahuhyee uhyod keche munhe unhgomuhwug metah swok ubbe

on with the hanging."

"Now, Sammy, tell me, have you read the story of Joseph?" "Oh, yes, nucle." "Well, then, what wrong did they do when they sold their brother?" "They sold him too cheap, I think."

A GERMAN in New York being asked how much sour krout he had put up for winter use, replied: "I's not got much. Little more as ten barrels, shust for sickness."

Lor's wife wouldn't have looked back, but woman with a new dress passed her, and she wanted to see if the back breadth was ruffled.

A GUILELESS Daubury man saw a beautiful chromo advertised "for fifty cents," and sent on the money, and received the jack of clubs. CUSTOMER to barber: "I say, don't (hie) put

any bay ram on my face, 'cause it'll make (hic) my wife think I've been (hic) drinkin'." "A VERMONT debating club is now struggling with the question, "Which cats the most chick-ens-ministers or owls!"

# Aseful and Curious.

THE ABT OF MAKING ICES.

A correspondent writing in the Germantown Telegraph, says:

For the enlightment of thousands of lovers of these cool, refreshing and wholesome luxuries, I give you the two modes of preparing them—the best first:

Neapolitan Ice-Cream-Rub well together recording for twelve eggs and one and a quarter pounds of white sifted sugar, add two quarts of perfectly fresh and pure cream, flavor as below named, and cook in a farina boiler, (tin vessel set into a larger of the control of the larger one containing hot water), stirring con-stantly till it thickens, but it must not curdle. Strain through a fine sieve and put it on ice to cool. As there is "reason in the cooking of eggs," so the freezing of ice-cream demands care and skill; it may be as readily underdone or overdone as a beefsteak or an oyster stew. I will sup-pose you use Tingley's freezer, which I find su-perior to any other. Pour the cream into the freezing can, put in the dasher, cover and fasten; then break up your ice with a wooden mallet, in then break up your ice with a wooden mallet, in any heavy, coarse cloth, old coffee sack of the like, to the size of walnuts, and pack firmly around the can, adding coarsely ground salt un-til the tab is entirely full. A four-quartican re-quiries twenty-five pounds of ice and one quart of salt. Cover and fasten that nb and freezer acfreezer; coording to the directions accompanying each freezer; observe that the more slowly the work is done the firmer and smoother will be the product. If a large bulk of light, snowy cream is desired, turn the dasher as rapidly as possible; what is gained in volume, however, is lost in quality. If beaten rapidly at first, or if beaten rapidly at first, or if beaten and the light at hefore the cream is anticale whiled small quality. If beaten rapidly at first, or if beaten it all before the cream is entirely chilled, small grains of butter will appear diffused through the mass. When the freezing is completed open the can, remove the dasher, pack the cream firmly down, replace the cover, draw of the water, fill the tub with salt and ice in the proportions above

ral boors to harden and ripen. Philadelphia Ice Cream—Dissolve one pound of sifted white sngar in two quarts of fresh, pure cream, flavored, and proceed as above directed in all respects. All attempts to cheapen by the use of arrow-root, corn-starch and the like, im-pair the quality of the cream, and every drop of milk you add "spoils the punch," besides causing the cream to melt quite rapidly.

given, cover with a woolen blanket, and let seve

Flavor for two Quarts—Vanilla—one tablespoon-ful each of extract and juice of lemon. Straw-berry and other fruits—one pint of finely stained juice and four ounces of sugar. Chocolate—three ounces of Baker's chocolate and four onnees of sugar melted in four onnces of water and finely Water Ices-To one quart of finely stained inice

### Taking it Coolly.

to spend many hours out of every twenty-four with this black, silent, fiery kitchen partner. Is there no escape? Suppose the kitchen door opens on an ample porch, with a roof over it and a honeysuckle in front of it, or a grape-vine, or a hop-vine, or morning glories, or flowering beans clambering up a trellis and shotting out the argument of the state of the same what was a short the same was a short the clambering up a trellis and shutting out the ar-dent rays of the sun. What a nice place that would be for carrying on the various activities of a summer's morning. One could wash there, spread the ironing table beneath the growing grapes, set the dinner table there, shell peas, stone cherries, and do a thousand things in the organ air while keepingan eve on all that growing open air while keeping an eye on all that goes on in the kitchen. If there is but a step from the house to the ground, two or three large trees just at the door are better even than a porch. We lived in such a kitchen once, and spent all the pleasant summer days in the open air. The cradle had a little awning over it, there was no clattering of shoes on the grassy sod beneath, no slops on the floor, no furnace heats, nothing but rural peace and quiet shade.

The tendency of housework is to settle into a fixed routine and wear deep ruts, to go out of which is no easy matter. But it is not a bad plan to start inquiries in every department of domes-tic industry, and try experiments until one finds out the easiest way of accomplishing the matter in hand. In the winter, of course the nearer the ironing and baking table is to the stove the fewer steps will be required, but this is not the first consideration in summer, and if one will have a high chair to sit in while ironing or baking on a low table, the distance from the stove will not amount to much. Beside, children of five and six years old can be taught to take steps.

stood by American cooks. We use entirely too much fuel, we cook by too hot a fire, we cat too much hot food, we boil our sonps and our vege-tables feriously, when all we want is simply to raise the temperature of the liquid in question to 212 degrees, which can be done with a mode-rate fire and no inconsiderable saving of stove-lining, coal, and physical discomfort. It is cal-culated that one-third of the power generated in any machine is consumed in overcoming the fric-tion and one great problem with machinists is to reduce the friction to minimum. Let us apply this problem to housekeeping, and begin by studying all the ways in which we can keed cool

A friend writes from Europe: What an amount of discomfort wet boots entail, to be sure; and how well we all recall the fretful efforts we have how well we all recall-the fretful efforts we have now and then made to draw on a pair of hard-baked ones which were put by the fire over night to dry. Damp and adhesive within, they are without stiff and unyielding as horn. Once on they are a sort of modern stocks, destructive of all comfort and entirely demoralizing to the temper. The following simple device will rob the cold, wet barn yard of a slussly winter or spring evening of half its promise of discomfort for the next morning: When the boots are taken off fill them quite full with dry oats. This grain has a great fondness for damp, and will repidly absorb the last vestige of it from the wet leather. As it takes up the moisture it swells and fills the it takes up the moisture it swells and fills the boot with a tightly fitting last, keeping its form good and drying the leather without hardening it. In the morning shake out the oats and hang them in a bag near the fire to dry, ready for the next wet night, draw on the boots, and go hap-pily about the day's work.

A good grindstone is worth saving. If you leave it in the sun the top gets hard and glassy. If the lower portion is kept in a trough of water, the portion so saturated will wear fast and consequently become flat. If you have the stone hung true, and keep it under cover, it will remain as sound as it came from the quarry; that is, if it was uniform in quality then, it will remain so. If you have a water tight vessel suspended over the stone, with a fancet or other pended over the stone, with a fancet or other arrangement for letting the water on the stone regularly, to be graduated at pleasure, it will be found not only economical, but very much more pleasant for grinding than on the stone as usual-ly kept. Let western rural readers try it. There is yet time before a new stone is rained by hot

Dr. Woods relates the following circumstance, which appears to show that sometimes, at least, malarial poison is to be found in water and not malarial poison is to be found in water and not in the air: Two ships were dispatched simultaneously with troops from Algeria to France, both under similar circumstances, excepting that the supply of water had been drawn, in one case, from the low, marshy lands where ague was prevalent, whilst the other ship had taken water from a locality situated at a greater elevation. om a locality situated at a greater elevation and where the disease was unknown. The pas-sengers on the first transport were generally seized with remittent fever, whereas no case of illness occurred on the other vessel.

ens—ministers or owis!"

A LITTLE three-year-old, down East, recently said: "There's two things I do 'spise—Sunday and dyin'."

"WAS Barbara Frietchie a myth!" inquire several papers. Certainly not; she was married woman.

"Was Barbara Frietchie a myth!" inquire several papers. Certainly not; she was married woman.

THE old fashioned women's crusade—A boy's head and a fine toothed comb.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—Put the berries in a large tub; to every gallon of betries ponr on one pint of boiling water. Bruise them with a mallet, and let them remain until next day. Strain through a thick cloth. To every gallon of juice add two ands half pounds of sugar. Drain again and put into a cask; cover the bung with musiin; put it in a cool place. Shake the cask daily until fermentation cases; cork it tight, and by September it will be ready for use, but improve with age. This recipe has been followed for ten years, and never failed.—Rural Southerner. BLACKBERRY WINE .- Put the berries in a large



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AT VIENNA, 1873.

EXPOSITION.

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5 .- Will do all varieties of Work and Fency Stitching in a 6 .- Is Most easily Managed by the operator. Length of

stitch may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing thread through holes. 7 .- Design Simple, Ingenious, Elegant, forming the stitch without the use of Cog Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams or Lever

S .- Construction most careful and Fixistico. It is manfactured by the most skillful and experienced mechanics, at the celebrated Remington Armory, Ilion, N. Y. Chicago Office, 285 State Street. july2m2.

## CITY MEAT MARKET.

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KEEPS a constant supply of Meats of the choicest qualities, and of all kinds, which he will sell as low as the times admit. The shop is open at all seasonable hours, and customers can always have just what they call for.

Wanted to buy, fat beef cattle, for which the highest market price will be paid. The highest price paid for Hides and Furs.

Sept. 19, 1872. of oranges, or lemons, cherries, peaches, straw-berries, raspberries, or other juicy fruits, add two

### \$18 a day guaranteed to Agents. Address G. M. SULLIVAN & Co., 8 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

One of the most disagreeable companions on a hot summer's day is a hot stove, and yet how many women who read this article teel compelled

It does not occur to a great many women that there is any better or easier way of doing than the one to which they have become accustomed.

steps.

There is another matter not very well under-

Take Care of the Grindstone.

The following is a very simple means of removing ants, particularly when they are found in houses: Cook a quantity of pranes, making a strong decoction; pour the juice into a vessel, and place it where the ants are; the insects, attracted by the initial full into the vessel and are tracted by the juice, fall into the vessel and are drowned; repeat the operation until all are re moved. When the trees are attacked by auts use the same remedy; put vessels containing the juice of the prune at the foot of the trees, and the best results are obtained. To prevent the heat from souring the juice whose odor attracts the ants, keep the vessels in the shade, or set them out after small. the ants, seep the them out after sunset.



The Highest Onder of "Medal" Awarded at the

No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Prize. . ---

2 .- Makes a perfect LOCK STITCH, alike on both sides, or

ombination of qualities.
4.—DURAULE—Runs for Years without Repairs.

Arms. Has the Automatic Drop Feed, which insures uni-form length of stitch at any speed. Has our new Thread Controller, which allows easy movement of needle-bar, and precents injury to thread.

CHARLES BURKHALTER

quarts of water and three pounds of sugar, and freeze like ice cream. For lemon or strawberry ice add the juice of lemon.

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Orchitis, Hernin, or Rupture, all Urinnry
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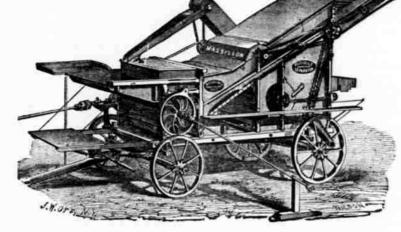
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